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Nation's Parks, no. 1 (Summer, 1920)

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# THE NATION'S PARKS

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUMMER, 1920

NUMBER 1

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION



PHOTOGRAPHY BY WILLIAM H. FINLEY AND H. T. BOHLMAN

FISHERMEN AT YELLOWSTONE LAKE

## Hands Off the National Parks

A CLEAR STATEMENT OF A LIVE ISSUE

BY THE EDITOR

**I**F all the assaults by commercial interests upon the integrity of our national parks during the half century of their honorable history were combined they would not nearly equal in peril the two which were uncovered in Congress during the closing weeks of the last session.

One of these, a bill providing for the damming of an obscure swamp in the extreme southwestern corner of the Yellowstone National Park, was revealed, in effect, as the precedent-maker for greater and destructive projects aimed at the damming of Yellowstone Lake by powerful irrigation interests in Montana, and the ruin of Shoshone and Lewis Lakes by interests in Idaho. Projects covering other national parks also hung upon this issue.

This bill was stopped by patriotic associations within a few days of becoming law. But it was not defeated. It will reappear at the next session, and with it the daring attempt upon Yellowstone Lake.

The other, which was discovered only on the day Congress adjourned, was the inclusion of national parks in the Federal Power Act, thus removing them from the historic and heretofore benign control of Congress, and placing their waters, and therefore their destiny, under the exclusive control of a Commission formed for the purpose of promoting the development of water power.

Thus there lies before us a work of national importance which will require the personal help of all.

We must decisively beat these irrigation bills when they come up again in Congress in the winter, and we must insist that the National Parks be specifically excepted in the text of the otherwise admirable Federal Power Act.

These objects can be successfully accomplished in only one way, and that is by showing Congress the strength of the national sentiment for the preservation of the parks. If enough of you will write to your Senators and Representatives, the national parks will be saved. Be sure and do your part.

Forty-eight years ago the Yellowstone National Park was created by an enlightened Congress to preserve this glorious wilderness for all time as a national museum of God's, not man's, America; and succeeding Congresses created later national parks for the same far-sighted purpose and ruled them with wisdom and with fullest vision of their invaluable future service to the nation. It is almost impossible to realize that, in 1920, they should be in danger of return, at the hands of a Congress doubtless ignorant of their history and purpose, to the status of the National Forests from which so long a line of previous Congresses had lifted them and held them separate under an established national policy.

Let there be no mistake about our attitude in favor of the utilization of the nation's waters for irrigation, power and transportation. But there is a place for everything, and the place for these is not the comparatively minute areas which constitute our national museums of the native American wilderness.

There is only one side to the power question as applied to our National Parks, but there is another side to the irrigation question which we should face squarely. The coming Montana grab, for instance, seeks to store the waters of Yellowstone Lake during the spring floods and let them down gradually so as to maintain a river level, during July and August, above the intakes of various irrigation ditches in the lower Yellowstone Valley.

An admirable object; but it can and must be attained at less expense than the destruction of our national parks. Its success would mean nothing less.

The fact is that the narrow fifty-miles-long valley north of the park boundary affords many reservoir sites which would answer the purpose of flood regulation quite as well as Yellowstone Lake. We reach the real issue when we reflect that the acquisition of a reservoir site in this valley would cost the company good money, while Uncle Sam's Yellowstone Lake would cost it nothing.

Neighborhood farmers invariably fail to get their national parks in perspective. It won't hurt the geysers, these Montana

people argue, to dam Yellowstone Lake, and the geysers are what people come to see. And what are a few moose and elk that you can't eat in comparison with more wheat and potatoes?

Arguments like these, advanced in times of high food values, catch many Congressmen who do not yet understand the historic purpose of our national parks, their national economic value, and the strength of the national parks sentiment in the whole people.

The time will surely come when these farmers will realize that the profit which national parks visitors leave in their States is far greater than that resulting from the actual, not the estimated, increase in farm output, and that they may have both by taking their water outside of park boundaries, which is always practicable, though more expensive. They will realize that the increased business which the parks bring to the whole country will also benefit them. And they will discover that it is not the individual "wonders" or "sights" in the national parks which constitute their remarkable drawing power so much as their unique quality as exhibits of pristine, untouched Nature.

This fortunate time, however, lies far in the future, and our peril faces us now.

For the present, then, while understanding local feeling and sympathizing with it, we must, sure in our convictions of the greater good, relentlessly override it.

We must stand staunchly by our national parks in this sudden emergency of ignorance which threatens their destruction.



PHOTOGRAPH BY SCENIC AMERICAN COMPANY

SUNRISE — CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK



PHOTOGRAPHY BY HAYNES

"NEAR BY. THE VATS OF COLOR STAND"

## Yellowstone Park

BY JOHN FINLEY

*Dedicated to the National Parks Association*

Yonder, behind those peaks of white,  
The Maker's mighty workshop stood,  
Whence just before His sixth-day's night  
He viewed His work with loving sight  
And saw that all was good.

His giant engine's room was there,  
Where spouts the geyser from the ground,  
The 'scaping steam that else might tear  
The world He'd made, whose constant care  
Still keeps it going 'round.

And thunders still the rushing stream  
That sped His wheel to turn for Him.  
To grind and polish, cut and ream,  
Till He had set the emerald's gleam  
Deep in the cañon's rim.

There, too, as architect He willed  
 Beauty of line and made design  
 Of fount with water to be filled,  
 Of dome and battlement He'd build  
 In Alp and Apennine.

Near by, the vats of color stand,  
 Orange and carmine, brown and blue,  
 From which His master-artist hand  
 Painted the blossoms, dyed the land,  
 And gave the sea its hue.

And on the Terrace (ere He went  
 To rest Him on the plains below)  
 He left His palette, color-spent  
 From lighting all the firmament  
 With that last evening glow.

\* \* \* \*

Long ages passed before there came  
 His Image back to this white gate,  
 Knowing the beasts all by their name,  
 Master of winds and stream and flame,—  
 Artist and potentate.

\* \* \* \*

And there the Image made a place  
 Where he might flee awhile the curse;  
 Forget his fall; renew his race;  
 Behold again his Master's face  
 And turn life's prose to verse.

\* \* \* \*

There, in this wondrous, beauteous park,  
 Where once His mighty workshop stood,  
 Make we our temple; keep our ark;  
 There may He, coming ere the Dark,  
 Still find that "all is good."



TETON MOUNTAINS IN PROPOSED GREATER YELLOWSTONE



## THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

[Number, 19; total area, 10,859 square miles.]

National parks in order of creation	Location	Area in square miles	Distinctive characteristics
Hot Springs..... 1832	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties. Many hotels and boarding houses—20 bath houses under public control.
Yellowstone ..... 1872	Northwestern Wyoming..	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Sequoia ..... 1890	Middle eastern California	252	The Big Tree National Park—12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Tower-ing mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Cave of considerable size.
Yosemite ..... 1890	Middle eastern California	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra Waterwheel falls—Good trout fishing.
General Grant..... 1890	Middle eastern California	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—6 miles from Sequoia National Park.
Mount Rainier..... 1899	West central Washington	324	Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful subalpine wild flower fields.
Crater Lake..... 1902	Southwestern Oregon....	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
Wind Cave..... 1903	South Dakota.....	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Platt ..... 1904	Southern Oklahoma.....	1 1/3	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Sullys Hill..... 1904	North Dakota.....	1 1/5	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is an important wild-animal pre-serve.
Mesa Verde..... 1906	Southwestern Colorado...	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier ..... 1910	Northwestern Montana..	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Al-most sensational scenery of marked in-dividuality—Fine trout fishing.
Rocky Mountain.... 1915	North middle Colorado..	397½	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remark-able records of glacial period.
Hawaii ..... 1916	Hawaii .....	118	Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii; Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcanic.... 1916	Northern California.....	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak 10,465 feet—Cinder Cone 6,879 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mount McKinley.... 1917	South central Alaska....	2,200	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.
Grand Canyon..... 1919	North central Arizona...	958	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Lafayette ..... 1919	Maine coast .....	8	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
Zion ..... 1919	Southwestern Utah.....	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 800 to 2,000 feet, with precipitous walls—of great beauty and scenic in-terest.

Compiled by the National Parks Service.



PHOTOGRAPH BY A. J. THIRI

#### SCOOPED BOTH SIDES BY GIANT GLACIERS

THE CIRCULAR WALL ON THE LEFT ENCLOSES ICEBERG LAKE. THE ENORMOUS CIRQUE ON THE RIGHT, WITH LAKE HELEN IN THE LOWER RIGHT HAND CORNER IS THE SOURCE OF THE SOUTH FORK OF THE BELLY RIVER. THE PHOTOGRAPH ILLUSTRATES THE WORKMANSHIP OF ANCIENT GLACIERS THROUGHOUT THE PARK.

## The Belly River to Become Accessible

VISITORS to Glacier National Park will soon be able to visit the cirques and canyons of the Belly River without a special camping outfit and a detour of many miles outside the park. A trail from McDermott Lake is building and a camp will be established near the foot of the main valley.

Here rise two of the three forks of a river which has some importance in Canada. The main stream, the Middle Fork, flows from a group of small glaciers high under the Continental Divide, and drops to Glens Lake over a series of four huge steps, each holding a turquoise glacial lakelet. It is rough going to these sources, for there are no trails yet, but it is immensely worth while, for there is nothing wilder in America. On one side rises Mount Cleveland, the highest in the range, and on the other Mount Merritt, one of the most fascinating mountain personalities in Glacier National Park.

The South Fork originates in one of the most striking abysses in America, in the

bottom of which lies Helen Lake, edged with tiny glaciers. The toothed walls which rise three thousand feet on Helen's south side are the same as those which fence the north side of the famous bowl of Iceberg Lake, familiar to hundreds of thousands. A rifle shot upward from one of these lakes might easily drop its bullet in the other.

Mount Merritt's ten thousand feet of altitude separate the canyons of the Middle and South Forks, but from each its aspect differs vastly. From the canyon of the Middle Fork, Merritt is massive, the rival of Cleveland in bulk and solidity, but from the Southern Canyon it is disclosed as hollow as a bowl. The immense three-sided well within the mountain is one of the park's impressive sights. It is festooned within by remnants of glaciers, one of which now pushes its blue front over a precipice two thousand feet above the trail.

There are eighteen glaciers in the Belly River cirques, and perhaps as many lakes, several of which are of large size.





PHOTOGRAPH BY BRUCE WISWALL

MOUNT EVANS. PROPOSED ADDITION TO ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

## Evans and Longs, Twin Giants of the Rockies

**T**WO of our largest national parks, Yellowstone and Glacier, are in the Rockies but not of them, for volcanic Yellowstone might occur anywhere, and sedimentary Glacier, so far as it is classifiable, may be mentioned with the Grand Canyon; but the immense Rocky Mountain system is essentially and ponderously granite.

What is needed, then, to balance the National Parks System is a characteristically granite park in the Rockies which shall represent them in area and grandeur as fully as the Yosemite represents the Sierra and Mount Ranier the Cascade Mountains; and this we shall have measurably when the bill passes Congress which will add the Mount Evans region to the Rocky Mountain National Park. The enlarged park will still fall considerably short of Yosemite in mere area, but will nevertheless rank among the big national parks; and no doubt the time will come when Congress will also add to it that spectacular part of the Front Range including Arapahoe Peak which was quite arbitrarily cut out of

the plan just before the bill creating the park was submitted to Congress.

The National Parks System must do full justice to the Rockies.

The Mount Evans addition will begin the enlargement of the Rocky Mountain National Park with an area of sublimity and charm. Mount Evans itself is a granite mass of the first order of mountain grandeur which well matches famous Longs Peak of the present national park. It is in fact slightly higher; Longs Peak has an altitude of 14,255 feet, Mount Evans 14,260 feet. The two may well be described as twin peaks. They are more or less equal in bulk as well as altitude. Each stands out a little eastward of the Front Range, connected with it by mountains. Each is the commanding figure of a separate group of high mountains. Each is formidably buttressed by mountains leading up to it on three sides.

Each in short is a great and impressive mountain personality. Together, including their peaked and glaciated regions, their canyons, abysses, flowered parks,



PHOTOGRAPH BY WISWALL BROS

LONGS PEAK, ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

lakes and rivers, they will nobly represent the backbone mountain range of our continent.

The proposed Mount Evans addition lies directly west of Denver. It is well conditioned for the enjoyment of multitudes of visitors because it connects directly with Denver's remarkable system of mountain parks. Automobile roads of the first class carry directly in two main systems from Denver through these mountain parks to the very boundary of the proposed addition. The question of approaches therefore has been ably solved; the rest is up to Congress.

Like Longs Peak, Mount Evans is a climax. It is the center and highest elevation of three converging granite ranges, all of which are within the reservation. No doubt all of these were once one vast granite mountain which enormous glaciers divided into a starfish of three limbs, lesser glaciers and stream erosion later dividing these limbs into separate mountains. The enormous cirque holes of this prehistoric glacial system still exist beneath the precipices of Evans's bulky sides. Remnants of the glaciers still lie there, and their former courses are marked by stream-

joined lakes of bewildering beauty strung like pearls upon silver strings.

There are few exhibits of the stupendous handiwork of ancient glaciers equal to these of Mount Evans, and none which will be more easily studied when this region is developed, for eventually a fine road will lead to Evans's summit, skirting the edges of the greatest of these cirques and offering sweeping views down each of its three enormous gorges.

Thus it becomes apparent that Mount Evans will add to the Rocky Mountain National Park an exhibit of inestimable value in supplementing and completing the glacial exhibits of a different kind which the Front Range there shows in its enormous moraines. Of course, Longs Peak possesses cirques also of gigantic size, but Longs Peak is inaccessible by road. Its spectacles may be seen close up only by those who ride steep trails and climb precipiced heights. Hundreds ascend Longs Peak every summer, but nearly 200,000 visit the National Park. The immense majority of those who see our national parks are unable, or think they are, to ride trails and to hike dizzy heights. But all are able to ride in automobiles.



## THE NATION'S PARKS

ROBERT STERLING YARD - Editor

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### Salutamus

**T**HIS is the first number of an illustrated news sheet in the interest of the National Parks and Monuments of the United States. It is issued by an association of citizens which seeks the finest possible upbuilding of a system destined to become one of our most valuable economic assets, and to promote the widest possible uses of the parks by all the people.

The Association's work does not overlap that of the Department of the Interior; it begins where the Governmental function ceases, for Congress provides only for the physical development of our National Parks. Their enormous value to popular education, to the increased pleasure which comes only with understanding, to outdoor living and to travel in America is left for the people to develop. It is to help reap this important harvest and to bring together in a common endeavor the helpful citizens of every part of the land that the National Parks Association was founded.

Its opportunity, however, is much greater, and the Association is availing of this to the full. Unconnected with the Government and absolutely independent of political or other adverse influences, it has become the fearless and outspoken defender of the people's parks and the wild life within them against the constant, and just now the very dangerous, assaults of commercial interests.

### The Meaning of Scenery

**T**HOSE several thousand Americans who saw Sarah Bernhardt act without understanding her spoken word got pleasure and profit from the contemplation of her supreme art, but in no proportion with those who also understood her language. Similarly many hundreds of thousands of summer travelers find pleasure and profit in our National Parks, who are robbed of their higher pleasure by failure to understand nature's simple language.

The simile goes much farther, for millions of Americans who have not yet visited the National Parks and may never visit them find keen pleasure in the photographs and paintings of these masterpieces of nature and in the written descriptions of their wonders. For these, too, the pleasure would be many fold increased by the knowledge of what they mean in nature's complicated plan; for after all the great places are great principally because they exhibit in gigantic outline the working of the same laws which apply also to the earth's entire surface.

The wayside ditch in Illinois, for instance, and the Grand Canyon are precisely the same in the making; the low rounded summits of Maine were once splintered and glaciated like the lofty Sierra of today in obedience to the identical law; the glowing wild-flowered basins at the Rockies' feet were spread in response to the same command which produced the plains of our Central and Eastern States.

Our National Parks, then, are the easy and fascinating charts to a comprehension which will remake this whole land of ours into a thing of supreme interest. Understand them, whether by visit or in picture, and every simple landscape the country over becomes charged with meaning; our walks, our drives, our motorings, our vacation sojournings, no matter where, assume a significance and an intimacy they never before possessed. Gradually, but swiftly, everything upon which the eye rests leaps into its place in nature's great plan. The insignificant becomes the important, the homely becomes the beautiful. We find a pleasure in the cracks and seams of rocks because

now they speak to us; also in tiny brooks, in ridges, in insignificant valleys, in plant differences resulting from environment, in bird and animal and even reptile life. Instinctively we sort and classify and place. We are impatient to get home to consult our books and again impatient to return to our discoveries.

This we may call one of the several higher uses of the National Parks—of the National Parks especially because the glory of their scenery attracts and holds all eyes. The sated traveler here starts in astonishment. The man or woman absorbed in affairs achieves a new and intense interest. Here nature's story is written in characters of sublimity. How, why, are the words which spring to every lip. And the how and the why of these spectacles are the how and the why of the merely commonplace everywhere; only now no longer to be commonplace.

One of the reasons for the founding of the National Parks Association was to realize this higher use of the National Parks. If, with the help of cooperating Government bureaus, universities and schools, it succeeds in bringing home to

some part of the people the beauty and significance with which their land is saturated, it will have justified its labors.

But mark this. It is to no study of abstruse science that we invite you. It is not necessary to become a geologist or a botanist or a zoologist to penetrate Nature's secrets, nor to tell schists from granites, classify the conifers or call a bird by its Latin name. A few popular books, many pictures carefully studied and a sincere desire will open the window upon an old world made new.

## Your Part

It is the duty of every man and woman who wants to see those magnificent national museums of native America, our national parks, preserved from commercialism for posterity, to write so to his Senator and Representative. Otherwise, in these days of strenuous issues, the best-meaning Congressmen—they are all overworked—will not appreciate the strength of the national feeling in this hour of peril.



PHOTOGRAPH BY A. H. BARNES

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF MOUNT RAINIER TAKEN FROM A DISTANCE OF FORTY MILES AND SHOWING A STORM GATHERING ABOUT ITS SUMMIT WHICH FALLS AS SNOW THERE AND AS RAIN AT ITS FOOT

## The Key View of the Grand Canyon

NO one who spends the time and money to visit the Grand Canyon can afford not to see it from Navajo Point, or, as they call it locally, Desert View. It isn't only that this adds a new and different experience to that of the usual hasty glances from the neighborhood of El Tovar, at the cost of possibly another and a very wonderful day; I have heard people say that the views near El Tovar were "all that anybody could hold." It is rather that the Desert View experience throws every other view of the Canyon into another and an explanatory perspective. It is really an introduction to the Grand Canyon, the first chapter of the romance, the key which unlocks the meaning of every other of its aspects. You have not really seen the Canyon from El Tovar until you have seen it from Desert View.

At Desert View you stand at the end of the Marble Canyon and the beginning of the Grand Canyon. The Marble Canyon sweeps broadly and magnificently toward you from the North; the Grand Canyon sweeps broadly and magnificently from you toward the West. At the turn of the elbow is Navajo Point, looking lengthwise of both. Down in the depths of this elbow the muddy Colorado emerges from the gloom of the gray marble, swings in fullest view upon a surface of vivid red, and disappears again in the gloom of the purplish granite. If it were nothing else, if it had no bearing upon the whole, this would still remain a spectacle of tremendous impact.

There are three main elements in this view. The first and most important I have mentioned, its position. We are on the South side, with the full sweep of the entering Marble Canyon before us. We note the great rounded masses of limestone, mountains anywhere else, between which and the striped Eastern wall the river emerges. We note the gloomy cavernous cleft in this wall through which enters the Little Colorado from the Painted Desert. Opposite, against the sky, we see the abrupt abutment of Cape Royal and below it the beginning of the Grand Canyon's temples. And, turning Westward, we look lengthwise

down fifty miles of the templed avenue of the Canyon itself, a bewildering spectacle which concentrates the entire wonderland within a narrow arc. No description of this view is possible. Once seen, it influences every other view.

The second element in importance is the spread of the Painted Desert upon the East, for this point overlooks many miles outside the Grand Canyon. The elusive coloring of this celebrated desert region, known as the Navajo Country, is beautiful in the extreme. On its far horizon rises the dim outline of Navajo Mountain at whose foot we know is the Rainbow Bridge, to reach which is such difficult going that less than a hundred adventurers have seen it.

The third element of the view is the mass of brilliant red in the depth of the Canyon before us. This is much the largest exhibit of the celebrated strata which geologists call the Unkar Group, but small patches of it may be seen from El Tovar. It rests flatly on top of the Archean granite, from which we know that the sands and muds from which it hardened into rock were deposited there at the beginning of geologic history, say a hundred million years ago.

This red rock was once thirteen hundred feet in thickness, more than twice the Canyon's present greatest depth. It was reduced to its present thinness by the imperceptible wearing of rains and trickling waters before any of the water-made rocks which now rise thousands of feet above it were themselves laid down as sand or mud or living ooze in the shallows of the sea—for this whole region sank beneath the sea and rose above it many times in its making.

To know this helps our minds to lay hold faintly upon some indefinite notion of the time nature required to prepare us this spectacle.

Desert View is easy to reach. Automobile stages make the trip of thirty-five miles from El Tovar daily, stopping at Grandview and other notable points upon the way. There are several buildings there, including a kitchen, and one may arrange, if he chooses, to stay over night, for sunset and sunrise are well worth while.



PHOTOGRAPH BY EYRE POWELL

EL GOBERNADOR, GIANT OF ZION NATIONAL PARK

ABOVE THE HORIZONTAL MARK ACROSS ITS FACE, THIS TREMENDOUS ROCK IS SHINING WHITE. BELOW IT IS BRILLIANT RED. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM THE DARK RED AMPHITHEATER MORE THAN A MILE NORTH OF IT

## Our Two Newest National Parks

### Zion National Park

**T**HE very newest of our National Parks introduces into the system still another element of entire scenic novelty. There is nothing remotely resembling Zion National Park elsewhere in America, nor, so far as we know, in the world. If there is another fantastically eroded canyon having walls two thousand feet high in blood-red, wind-blown sandstone with another thousand feet in marble white imposed on top of that, its location is worth knowing.

Zion National Park lies in the South-western corner of the celebrated Plateau Region of Southern Utah. It can be reached from Salt Lake City and Los Angeles by rail to Lund, and thence a hundred wonderful miles by motor stage; or all the way from Salt Lake City in your own car.

### Lafayette National Park

**T**HE year 1919 brought us our first National Park in the East. Compared with Western parks, it is small. Our Eastern National Parks are likely to be small, for here land must be purchased from private owners; public spirited people bought this land and gave it to the nation. It is in Maine, back of Bar Harbor on Mount Desert Island.

But Lafayette National Park possesses distinguished beauty. It includes a dozen or more low mountains which hold exquisite lakes in their hollows. Their granite feet rest in the Atlantic's surf on the East, and, on the West and South, in quiet island-dotted inland bays. A broad salt-water fiord divides the park into two parts. Lafayette is the only one of our National Parks which combines land and sea.



